1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF 15 East China
~~AF-15~~ AF15

Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a,
Economic Background

AGRICULTURE

241 Because it has a mild climate and abundant rainfall, East China is able to produce a tremendous amount of grain each year. In terms of production, the region occupies second place in the country, next only to Central-South China. It also produces a considerable amount of cotton and ramie. The outstanding feature of East China's agriculture is its dominant position in the production of raw silk and tea. The raw silk of Chekiang and Kiangsu and the tea of Chekiang and Anhwei are not only famous in China but renowned throughout the world for •228 their quality. East China is rich in its fishery resources, because it possesses the longest coastline and plenty of inland streams, which are the sources for both salt-water and fresh-water fishing.

I. CULTIVATED LAND AND RURAL POPULATION

162 According to the recent census,[1] completed on June 30, 1953, by the Communist government, the total population of East China, including Shanghai Municipality, is 156 million. If we

1. Jen-min Jih-pao [People's Daily], Peking 1, 1954, p. 1.

1:Stanford U. S-4,5 1956 AF15 East China AF15

249 433 of oil-bearing crops throughout all regions. The projected national goal of an increase of 53.7 per cent in 1954 over the production in 1952 was reported by Li Fu-ch'un in the first Five-Year Plan. [31]

VIII. FISHERIES OF EAST CHINA

228 433 Because of its long coastline and numerous streams and lakes, East China is especially rich in both salt-water and fresh-water fish resources.

Of the principal fishing areas of Kiangsu and Chekiang, Chou-shan (Chusan) is the most famous. Over 10,000 fishing boats gather near the Chou-shan Island each spring to catch many different species of fish. The goal set for 1955 is 6,400,000 shih-piculs (352,000 tons), [32] approximately four and a half times that of 1949.

Kiangsu and Chekiang have abundant fresh-water-fish resources; Kiangsu has 1,173.7 million shih-mou (195.6 million acres) of river area and 1.6 million shih-mou (266,667 acres) of lake area, while Chekiang has a combined river and lake area of over 2,000,000 shih-mou (over 400,000 acres). A tremendous quantity of fish is caught each year.

IX. WATER CONSERVATION IN EAST CHINA

731 For many centuries the Hwai River and its tributaries have been the main sources of flood

30. Economic Bulletin, Hong Kong, Ching-chi Tao-pao She, Mar. 17, 1953, #310, p.16.

31. NCNA, Peking, July 11, 1955.

32. People's China, Peking, Feb. 1, 1955. p. 13.